

County Council of the County of Lanark
EDUCATION COMMITTEE

THIRTY-SECOND
ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE
MEDICAL INSPECTION,
SUPERVISION, AND TREATMENT
OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

1940-41

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION
COMMITTEE OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK.

I beg to submit the Thirty-second Annual Report on the Medical Inspection, Supervision and Treatment of School Children in the County of Lanark for the year ended 31st July, 1941.

The Report, although considerably abbreviated, gives a survey of the work undertaken during the year by the School Medical Service, and all essential facts are stated either in the body of the Report or in the accompanying statistical tables.

JOHN MACINTYRE,
Executive School Medical Officer.

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION DEPARTMENT,
COUNTY OFFICES,
HAMILTON, *February, 1942.*

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R. JARDINE BEATTIE, L.D.S.
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MARY H. HINSHELWOOD, L.D.S.
ANDREW C. F. RANKIN, L.D.S.
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Part-Time Ophthalmic Surgeons.

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(b) JAMES ADAM, M.A., M.D., F.R.F.P.S.G.
(c) ROBERT A. GRAY, M.B., Ch.B.

Nurses.

MARY M. BAIN.	AGNES L. D. MILLER.
MARY M. BENNETT.	ANNIE MACAULEY.
HELEN S. BERTRAM.	MARJORY K. M'DOUGALL.
JESSIE M'L. BLACK.	ISABEL MACKINNON.
(d) MARY A. BOYLE.	JEAN G. M'GHIE.
MARTHA CHISLETT.	NEILINA M'INNES.
RACHEL DOBIE.	MARGARET NEILSON.
ANNIE N. DOUGLAS.	HELEN PARK.
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ADA FOWLIE.	(f) ANNE J. SORLEY.
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AMY S. T. HISLOP.	ISABEL TAYLOR.
MARGARET K. LAMOND.	MARY A. YATES.

Clerical Staff.

Chief Clerk—ROBERT A. M'ROBBIE.

(g) JAMES BISHOP.	MARTHA P. O'NEILL.
JOHN PORTER.	(i) CATHERINE ROACH.
RACHEL CLEARIE.	HELEN S. STEVEN.
(h) JANETTA L. DUNN.	

(a) Resigned 15/9/40.	(f) On Active Service with H.M. Forces 1/2/41.
(b) Died 26/10/40.	(g) On Active Service with H.M. Forces 27/2/41.
(c) Appointed 6/11/40.	(h) Resigned 15/9/40.
(d) Appointed 16/9/40.	(i) Appointed 7/10/40.
(e) Resigned 15/8/40.	

**REPORT on the MEDICAL INSPECTION, SUPERVISION,
and TREATMENT of SCHOOL CHILDREN in the
COUNTY of LANARK, for the year ended 31st July, 1941.**

1. LIST OF STAFF.

The personnel of the medical, dental, nursing and clerical staffs — both whole and part-time — is shown on page 6 of this Report. Changes in personnel which have occurred since the last report are also indicated.

2. GENERAL STATISTICS.

The population of the whole education area, both County and Burghal, is, approximately, 508,000. The number of schools in the area is as follows :—

(a) Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	211
(b) Junior Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
(c) Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
(d) 1. Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
2. Special Classes at Certified Institutions						...	2
*Number of home children on the school registers						...	83,733
*Number of evacuee children on the school registers						...	10,837
*Number of children in average attendance						...	81,103

*(These figures are taken from the official return for June, 1941.)

In the above statement relating to the number of schools in the education area, the difference in classification from previous reports is due to an alteration in the designation of the various types of school. It will also be seen that there has been a very considerable increase in the numbers of evacuee pupils due, almost entirely, to the influx of children from towns which suffered from aerial bombardment.

3. SANITARY CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS.

The sanitary condition of the schools, both in the Burghal and County areas, continues to be maintained in a very satisfactory manner. The latrines were repeatedly inspected by members of the medical staff, and were always found to be well looked after. The playgrounds of the schools were kept in a tidy and safe condition. The classrooms, also, were consistently clean and, generally, adequately ventilated and heated. During the year,

improvements in lighting, heating and water supply have been carried out at certain schools. No serious epidemics of infectious disease fail to be recorded.

4. ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

A. SYSTEM AND EXTENT OF MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

There has been no change in the scheme of school medical inspection and treatment during the period under review, although, owing to emergency conditions, many adjustments had to be made, from time to time, in the working of the scheme. Particularly was this the case in regard to the routine inspection of the pupils and subsequent visits for re-examination purposes. The factor which most affected the normal routine was the call made on the services of the medical and nursing staffs in connection with the anti-diphtheria campaign which opened at the beginning of 1941 and continued till almost the end of the school year. Every member of the medical staff and the majority of the nursing staff were engaged in the inoculation of school children, and, as can readily be understood, serious inroads were made on the time which should have been devoted to routine work. However, it is satisfactory to record that, notwithstanding this disturbance, all of the regular age-groups of children were medically examined and the results of inspection noted in the pupils' record cards. The numbers re-examined, however, show a rather drastic fall.

The extent to which the school medical staff were engaged in inoculation against diphtheria, as well as a brief survey of the working of the scheme in the various districts, will be dealt with in a subsequent section of the report.

The scheme of treatment continued, throughout the whole period, to be maintained in a highly satisfactory manner. Indeed, the numbers of children applying for clinic treatment showed a definite increase in all branches of treatment work, but especially in regard to minor ailments. Each branch of treatment—visual, dental, tonsil and adenoid, orthopaedic and minor ailments—will be dealt with separately later in the report.

During the course of the year, a new minor ailments clinic was opened at Baillieston. It is conducted at the new Health Institute there, by arrangement with the Public Health Department of the County. This additional clinic ensures that facilities are now

available in all populous districts throughout the whole education area for the treatment of minor ailments affecting school children.

In the rural areas, the subsidiary clinics, which were hurriedly established when the Government Evacuation Scheme came into operation, have functioned very successfully throughout the year. There can be little doubt that most of these "emergency" clinics will become permanencies after the war, as parents and teachers will not readily forgo what has proved to be such a boon to their children and pupils. Indeed, it is not desirable that there should be any future curtailment of medical services in these districts which have hitherto been handicapped in the matter of treatment by their remoteness from the large towns. The extent to which these subsidiary clinics have been made use of by the children will be seen from the accompanying statistical tables.

B. SYSTEM AND EXTENT OF DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

The scheme of school dental inspection and treatment has been fully explained in previous reports, and no change in the scheme falls to be recorded. The results of the working of the scheme during the year are detailed in Section 7 (page 23).

C. SCHOOL NURSING AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR " FOLLOWING UP."

The permanent school nursing staff consists of twenty-five fully-trained, state-registered nurses who devote their whole time to the duties of the school medical service. In addition, owing to special services which were necessitated by the Government's evacuation scheme, three temporary nurses, all fully trained, are engaged in whole-time employment in the school service, and also one female dental attendant. This latter was appointed in order to release one of the Committee's regular nurses for work at the emergency clinics.

As has been mentioned above, the regular revisiting of schools by the nurses and the number of home visits made were not so numerous as formerly, owing to the staff being engaged in anti-diphtheria inoculation duties, but, nevertheless, a very considerable amount of school and home visiting was undertaken throughout the year.

D. CO-ORDINATION WITH PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES.

The extent to which close co-operation is maintained between the school medical services and the various public health services

has been fully explained in previous reports. The joint use of clinics by both services is still carried out and, indeed, was extended during the year.

E. CO-OPERATION WITH VOLUNTARY BODIES.

The scope and nature of the co-operation which exists between the school medical services and the various voluntary bodies and outside agencies were fully dealt with in a previous report. The valuable assistance given by the Inspectors for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children deserves special acknowledgment.

F. CO-OPERATION WITH TEACHERS AND PARENTS.

(For details, see report for year 1938-39.)

5. THE FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Reference to Table I. (A) will show the total number of pupils examined in the various routine age-groups. The total number—both "home" and "evacuee" scholars—who came within these age-groups, and who were due for routine examination, amounted to 26,936. Of these, 26,481, or 98·3 per cent., were duly examined and the results of the examination noted on the pupil's health record card. This high percentage of routine examination attained is exceedingly satisfactory, and might have been even somewhat better had the revisiting of the schools not been seriously interfered with on account of the medical officers being engaged in the anti-diphtheria campaign.

Table I. (B) gives the number of special (non-routine) cases seen at school (4,675) and the number of pupils re-examined by the medical officers at their subsequent visits to the schools (10,020), the total being 14,695.

From the same Table, it will be observed that, as a result of the routine examinations, 5,035 children (including 104 evacuees) were notified to their parents or guardians as requiring treatment, exclusive of cases of uncleanliness or dental caries. The principal conditions found during medical examination are detailed in Table II., each age-group being shown separately.

In general, the conditions found calling for remedy do not vary much from year to year, although there may be considerable variation in the number of children affected. The period covered

by the report embraces a second year of war conditions, and particular care was taken by the members of the medical staff to note any deterioration in health, clothing, cleanliness, etc., as well as any other adverse condition which might be attributable to the altered circumstances of living during the national emergency.

It is very satisfactory to record that, so far as the general health of the school children is concerned, no serious deterioration has been observed, and the concensus of opinion of the medical officers is that a remarkably high standard of fitness has been maintained. It was feared that the altered conditions of life, such as the compulsory black-out periods, the extension of summer time, the many air-raid warnings and actual bombing in certain districts, the restriction of certain articles of diet, and so on, would react unfavourably on the children's health, but, generally, no marked results were noted. In some few instances, the parents had stated that a child had been upset by anti-aircraft gunfire, but that the nervous disturbance had been of short duration. Occasionally, a case was reported of "nervousness" brought on by the sirens giving warning of a threatened air-raid, but nothing approaching any permanent nervous upset has come under the observation of the school medical staff. Even amongst the evacuee pupils from bombed-out areas has little, if any, nervous disturbance been noted. The children, especially those voluntarily evacuated, quickly settled down in their new surroundings and, with that adaptability which is a characteristic of youth, soon became absorbed into the general community.

To what extent do the schools contribute in maintaining the nervous stability of the children? Although the hours of actual schooling comprise only a fraction of the child's day, yet to him the school is the centre of communal life and bulks largely in the youthful outlook. There can be little doubt that the general resumption of ordinary, routine school life has had a markedly steadyng effect on the pupils, and is largely responsible for the almost complete absence of any war neuroses amongst the children.

In regard to the nutritional state of the pupils, no serious deterioration has yet been observed, although, in all of the age-groups examined, there has been a small, but appreciable, increase in the percentage in both "slight" and "bad" categories compared with the previous year. This is, perhaps, only to be expected,

for although few, if any, under-fed children were met with, the curtailing of the many accessories of diet (and these cannot be dismissed as of minor importance) tends to a lowering of the normal nutritional standard. The provision of a generous supply of milk at school and the setting up of school dining centres throughout the whole education area should go far to counteract any tendency towards a fall in the nutritional state of the children.

The following table, giving the average height and weight of the school children in the various routine age-groups examined, shows that there is practically no deterioration compared with former years. But it has to be remembered that, although the height and weight of children afford a convenient standard by which to assess the nutritional state of the pupils, they are by no means infallible guides and must be considered along with many other factors.

AVERAGE HEIGHT IN INCHES.

AGE.	5½		9½		12½	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Anthropometric Committee's Standard ...	41·2	41·0	50·7	50·0	56·0	56·8
County of Lanark ...	42·7	42·6	51·6	50·3	56·3	57·2

AVERAGE WEIGHT IN LBS.

AGE.	5½		9½		12½	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Anthropometric Committee's Standard ...	40·5	40·0	64·9	59·3	79·4	80·2
County of Lanark ...	43·1	41·6	64·6	59·0	80·9	83·5

In regard to uncleanly conditions of head and body, it is regrettable that there should have been a definite increase in the number of children whose condition was far from satisfactory. Especially was this the case amongst the girl pupils in all of the three junior age-groups. A high standard of head cleanliness has always been demanded in this County, and even a minor contamination with nits is not condoned, although the pupils may

give evidence of being otherwise carefully looked after at home. But a degree of carelessness in attention to the hair, much in excess of what was found in pre-war years, was manifest during the past year. Although the principal offenders were, as always, the girl pupils, there was also an appreciable increase amongst the boys. In some instances, the fact that mothers were engaged in war industries may have contributed to the neglect, but it certainly does not wholly, or even largely, account for the lapse. It has been repeatedly emphasised in these reports that the fight against dirt and vermin is a never-ending one, and that there can be no remission in the supervision maintained at school. It is only by repeated examination of the affected children and constant pressure on careless parents that uncleanliness can be controlled. The percentage of pupils affected may appear high compared with certain other education areas, but much depends on the standard of cleanliness laid down and, as has been stated above, the standard in this County is rigorous. As a tribute to the care exercised by the temporary guardians over their evacuee charges, the percentage of these children reported for uncleanliness of head or body was found to be definitely lower than amongst the ordinary school population.

Impetigo is one of the commonest of skin diseases affecting school children and, fortunately, it is one of the most easily cured, provided active and regular treatment is afforded. When the condition affects the scalp, it is almost invariably associated with vermin. This is not the case, however, when other parts of the body may become infected, although, frequently, the disease is a concomitant of dirt and neglect. Although a slight increase was observed in the incidence of the disease during the past year, it was easily controlled at the clinics and never approached anything like serious proportions. Ringworm, either of head or body, is now an exceedingly rare condition in the schools.

Conditions of the nose and throat—principally adenoids and enlarged tonsils—showed no special increase, whilst enlargement of the glands actually showed a decrease in number. This latter is specially gratifying, as adenitis is so frequently associated with debilitated conditions. The same absence of any increase in otorrhoea ("running ears") and defective vision was also noted; indeed, in the latter condition there was an appreciable diminution in the cases referred to the ophthalmic surgeons for expert examination.

Heart disease, both congenital and acquired, showed no tendency to increase. This is very satisfactory, especially as regards the acquired variety, of which 139 cases were discovered amongst the routine age-groups. The congenital type of the disease is outwith the control of medical science, although much can frequently be done to mitigate the effects of this developmental abnormality.

The prevalence or absence of lung conditions, especially bronchitis and bronchial catarrh, may be regarded as a reflex of the general standard of fitness of the school population, especially when large numbers of children are being considered, and it is satisfactory to note that there was no increase in these conditions during the year, notwithstanding that the winter was severe and the spring months cold and unkindly. It was found that, as usual, bronchial conditions were most apparent amongst the very youngest of the pupils.

Children suffering from infectious disease, in actual attendance at school, are rare, only 10 cases having been discovered amongst the routine age-groups examined (26,481).

Other conditions discovered, not specifically detailed in Table II., amounted to 738. Amongst the more important of these were :—

Anaemia, 387 ; enuresis, 102 ; debility, 39 ; enlargement of thyroid gland (goitre), 23 ; rheumatic conditions, 26 ; injuries and sprains, 23 ; tonsillitis, 21 ; oxyuris (thread worms), 13 ; taenia (tape worm), 2 ; obesity, 14 ; laryngitis, 9 ; hernia (rupture), 8 ; diabetes, 6 ; facial paralysis, 4 ; chorea, 8 ; hydrocephalus (water-in-head), 2 ; nephritis, 1 ; birth paralysis, 2 ; pseudohypertrophic muscular paralysis, 1.

In addition to the routine medical inspection and treatment of school children, which form the basis of the school medical officer's work, many other activities were engaged in throughout the year, all of which made considerable demands on the time of the staff. The chief of what might be termed "extraneous" duties was the employing of the medical and nursing staffs in the campaign against diphtheria, which commenced in the early months of 1941, and it might not be inappropriate to place on record a brief summary of the procedure followed.

On the Education Committee agreeing to the services of their medical and nursing staffs being made available for the carrying out of the scheme, intimation was made to all the medical officers of health (County and Burghal) in the education area with a view to arranging a scheme of co-operation. Complete unanimity was, however, not arrived at in the interpretation of Circular No. 319/1940, issued by the Department of Health for Scotland, although the majority of the medical officers of health agreed that the fullest co-operation was essential if the scheme were to function without unnecessary delay or be unduly protracted in its completion.

In the County area, the medical and nursing staffs of the public health service co-operated with the medical and nursing staffs of the school medical service in the immunising of school children at the various schools throughout the area, the services of local practitioners and of the medical staffs of the Emergency Medical Service Hospitals also being enlisted where necessary. (These latter services were employed only to a very limited extent.) The County Medical Officer made all arrangements in regard to clerical assistance at school, supply of toxoid, record cards, apparatus, etc. This arrangement worked smoothly, and every school in the area was systematically overtaken within a reasonable time.

In the case of the Burgh of Airdrie, the Medical Officer of Health and members of his nursing and clerical staffs attended at the various schools in the burgh and, in co-operation with the medical and nursing staffs of the School Medical Service, conducted the immunisation of the pupils. He also made himself responsible for the supply of toxoid, record cards, apparatus, etc. The result was that the immunisation in the area was completed in a remarkably short time and with the minimum of interference with the school routine.

In the Burgh of Coatbridge, the Medical Officer of Health personally undertook, almost entirely, the immunisation of the school children in his area, and for this purpose attended at the various schools, accompanied by members of his nursing and clerical staffs. He requested assistance from the School Medical Service only to a very limited extent. The whole scheme was completed within a reasonable time.

In the Burgh of Hamilton, the Medical Officer of Health engaged the services of local medical practitioners for the

immunising of school children, as well as obtaining assistance from members of the School Medical Service. He made all arrangements for the supply of toxoid, record cards, apparatus, etc. The whole scheme was completed by 13th May.

In the Burgh of Motherwell and Wishaw, the Medical Officer of Health interpreted the Department's Circular to mean that the immunisation of the school children in his area was the sole duty of the School Medical Service, and no medical, nursing, or clerical assistance at the schools was provided by him. The immunisation of the pupils was commenced on 11th February and was conducted by members of the school medical staff. The scheme was completed on 30th May. The Medical Officer of Health provided the toxoid, record cards, and necessary apparatus.

In regard to the Burgh of Rutherglen, when the Education Committee agreed to the services of members of the School Medical Service being made available for the scheme of immunisation of school children, this decision was immediately intimated to the Medical Officer of Health of the Burgh, but, by this time, he had already made arrangements for the work being undertaken by a local medical practitioner.

When one considers that the average number of pupils on the school roll throughout the whole education area is, approximately, 86,900, and that it was hoped to obtain an 80 per cent. response to the offer of immunisation, it is clear that the scheme was of such magnitude that the School Medical Service, unaided, could not possibly have accomplished the work within a reasonable time, even although every other activity of the service had been suspended. It has to be remembered that there is a minimum of two inoculations for each child (in the case of the Motherwell and Wishaw scheme, *three* inoculations per child), separated by a few weeks' interval. Hence the necessity for the fullest co-operation with the local public health medical and nursing staffs if the scheme were not to drag out to an intolerable extent with all the attendant risks of a waning public enthusiasm and an irksome prolonging of the disturbance to the school routine.

The results of the immunisation campaign were exceedingly satisfactory as regards the numbers of school children who took advantage of the scheme. Thus:—County area, 70 per cent.;

Burgh of Airdrie, 75·3 per cent. ; Burgh of Coatbridge, 78·8 per cent. ; Burgh of Hamilton, 95·5 per cent. ; Burgh of Motherwell and Wishaw, 80 per cent. ; Burgh of Rutherglen, 70 per cent. (These figures were officially returned by the various medical officers of health.)

The extent of the assistance given by members of the school medical staff in the carrying out of the scheme in the various areas up to 30th June, 1941, is shown in the following tabular statement :—

Area.	Average. No. of pupils on roll.	*No. of Sessions devoted to scheme.	No. of inoculations administered.
County Area	47,819	231	18,814
Airdrie Burgh	5,446	25	3,402
Coatbridge Burgh	8,331	4	277
Hamilton Burgh	8,514	17	1,898
Motherwell and Wishaw Burgh	12,238	137	20,273
Rutherglen Burgh	4,530	—	—
	<hr/> <hr/> 86,878	<hr/> <hr/> 414	<hr/> <hr/> 44,664
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

* Each half-day is reckoned as one session.

Notwithstanding many other exceptional demands made on the services of the staff in connection with evacuation from bombed areas and A.R.P. work, large numbers of special examinations were conducted and reports furnished in regard to absentee school children or irregular attenders; applicants for part-time employment; cases of "necessity" (malnutrition, boots, clothing, etc.); physically and mentally invalid children for whom special education was considered necessary; cases coming under the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Acts; members of the Education Committee's staff; selection of children for the Committee's Holiday Camp Scheme, etc. These special examinations are summarised as follows :—

- (a) Absentee children or irregular attenders ... 186
- (b) Physically and mentally invalid children at special schools or classes 1,061
- (c) Physically and mentally invalid children not in attendance at a special school or class ... 981

(d) Employment of Children Act	755
(e) Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Acts ...	160
(f) Necessitous children (malnutrition, boots, clothing, etc.)	622
(g) Members of Education Committee's staff ...	20
(h) Pupils for residential domestic training ...	217
(i) Students in preliminary training	12
(j) Examinations under the Committee's Holiday Camp Scheme	1,120
(k) Blind children	2
(l) Deaf-mute children not yet in attendance at school	5
(m) Certified to General Board of Control for Scotland	35
(n) Government Overseas Evacuation Scheme ...	205

In addition to the foregoing, a large number of consultations with parents took place at all of the minor ailments clinics. These consultations, of which no special record is kept, chiefly concerned children's diet, scholastic progress, type of employment suitable on leaving school, etc.

6. MEDICAL TREATMENT.

A. MINOR AILMENTS.

For the treatment of minor ailments affecting school children, the Committee have now twelve fully-equipped, permanent clinics established in the more densely populated areas, all of which clinics, with the exception of that conducted at Shotts, are staffed by members of the school medical service. The clinic at Shotts is conducted by the public health service of the County by special arrangement. A new clinic was established at Baillieston in December, 1940, and is conducted at the Health Institute there. Reference to Table VII. will show how greatly this clinic has been appreciated and the advantage which has been taken of the treatment facilities offered.

In the Report for 1939-40, details were shown of the emergency measures taken for the treatment of evacuee children throughout the whole education area. These measures included the setting up of twenty-five emergency or subsidiary clinics, as well as a mobile clinic, this latter to serve certain remote, sparsely populated districts. Of the original number of emergency clinics established, fourteen are still functioning, as well as the mobile clinic.

With the return to more normal school conditions, the numbers of children attending the minor ailments clinics have steadily improved and are now approximating those of pre-war years. Owing to the demands made by the combatant services, some difficulty has been experienced in maintaining the usual supplies of drugs, dressings, etc., at the clinics, and this handicap is not diminishing.

A survey of Table VII., which gives detailed figures regarding the conditions treated at the clinics, shows that, as usual, skin conditions were, by far, the most numerous. The most important of these is scabies, which not only affects the health of the child concerned but is a serious menace to others. The numbers of scabies cases treated during the year show a marked increase on those treated during the year 1939-40. This increase in numbers treated over the previous year is, perhaps, not a real indication of an increase in numbers affected, as the upset in the conditions of school attendance during the first year of the war made it very difficult for the medical and nursing staffs to carry out a thorough scrutiny of the children at school. With a return to more normal school attendance during the period covered by this report, a stricter control could be maintained over the pupils and treatment instituted where necessary. On an average, between five and six attendances are necessary at the clinic to effect a cure. Slight cases of infection could be completely cured in two or three visits, but other cases, where multiple septic sores complicated the disease, entailed a much more prolonged attendance. The ever-present danger of re-infection at home has been repeatedly emphasised in these reports, and the only effective solution of the problem is the treating of the whole household as a unit, no affected member of the family being omitted. To carry this out is no easy matter, and is largely dependent on the goodwill and whole-hearted co-operation of all members of the household.

Impetigo contagiosa is one of the commonest of skin affections found at school, which, in spite of its imposing and awe-inspiring name, is not difficult to cure, provided the treatment is early and thorough. But efficient treatment is not often carried out at home, and cases may drag along for weeks, even months, which could have been completely cured in a few days if treated at the school clinic. During the recent evacuation scheme, this condition attained an importance and prominence out of all proportion to its medical status, due, in a large measure, to its rather portentous name.

Of the diseases of the eye, blepharitis and conjunctivitis formed the principal conditions met with, the former condition being rather intractable and necessitating regular clinic attendance for a fairly long period. The same may be said of chronic suppurative inflammation of the ear, although, generally, the period of cure has diminished in recent years, owing to the cases coming forward for treatment at an earlier stage than formerly.

At the Committee's twelve established minor ailments clinics, 16,525 school children were treated during the past year (boys, 9,178 ; girls, 7,347), the total attendances made by the patients being 94,109. In addition, the number of children treated at the emergency clinics and by the mobile clinic amounted to 4,514, the attendances made being 28,390. Thus, the total number of school children actually treated for some form of minor ailment during the year amounted to 21,039, the total attendances made being 122,499. These figures include 681 evacuee children, who made 3,417 attendances.

The following is a summary of the numbers of children treated at the Committee's established minor ailments clinics and at the special emergency clinics :—

Established Clinics.

Clinic.	Medical Officer.	Children treated.	Attendances made.
Airdrie.	Dr. Darling.	1,963	9,606
*Baillieston.	Dr. Cormack.	555	3,292
Bellshill.	Dr. Perry.	1,385	8,501
Blantyre.	Dr. Cormack.	1,386	7,177
Cambuslang.	Dr. Cunningham.	1,520	8,312
Coatbridge.	Dr. Darling.	2,356	13,356
Hamilton.	Dr. Fraser.	2,275	13,777
Larkhall.	Dr. Fraser.	1,302	6,552
Motherwell.	Dr. Young.	984	5,682
Rutherglen.	Dr. Cunningham.	1,505	9,157
†Shotts.	Dr. Wilson.	294	2,208
Wishaw.	Dr. Young.	1,000	6,489
		16,525	94,109

* Opened 3rd December, 1940.

† Conducted by the staff of the County Public Health Department.

Emergency Clinics.

Clinic.				Children treated.	Attendances made.
Blackwood	...	...	...	375	2,344
Coalburn	...	...	...	97	498
Lesmahagow	...	...	...	158	576
Carluke	...	...	...	488	4,086
Carnwath	...	...	...	158	1,278
Lanark	...	...	...	221	1,805
Forth	...	...	...	143	1,151
Stonehouse	...	...	...	337	1,921
Strathaven	...	...	...	358	2,237
East Kilbride	...	...	...	304	1,214
Benhar	...	...	...	712	3,777
Auchinloch	...	...	...	416	2,892
Caldercruix	...	...	...	184	1,320
Greengairs	...	...	...	224	1,416
Mobile Clinic	...	...	...	339	1,875
				4,514	28,390

B. DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

The routine work at the ophthalmic clinics was maintained throughout the year without interruption. As in the case of all the other clinics conducted by the school medical service, the full facilities of the eye clinics were afforded to evacuee children equally with the ordinary school population.

The procedure followed in the referring of defective-sighted children, or cases of squint, to the Committee's eye specialists has been fully explained in previous reports. In several instances, it was found advisable for the ophthalmic surgeons to undertake a fuller investigation at Glasgow Eye Infirmary, where, if necessary, operative or other treatment could be carried out.

Full records of each patient are kept at the school ophthalmic clinics. These records furnish valuable data regarding the progress of the patients, as well as providing exceedingly useful information

of scientific value. Unfortunately, during the present emergency, it is not possible to give the ophthalmic surgeons' reports in full, but reference to Table VI. will provide a summary of each eye specialist's work at the various clinics during the year. It will be observed that 2,369 new cases came under the care of the specialists, that 5,041 children were re-examined, and that spectacles were prescribed in 2,060 instances. The attendances made at the clinics amounted to 7,410. Spectacles were supplied to 15 evacuee children, these numbers being included in the above figures. Owing to war restrictions, the provision of spectacles is becoming increasingly difficult.

C. NOSE AND THROAT OPERATIVE TREATMENT.

The four centres at which operative treatment for diseases of the ear, nose and throat is carried out for school children continued to function, without interruption, throughout the whole year. Indeed, the number of children who received treatment was considerably greater than that of the preceding year. Altogether, 556 school children came under the care of the specialists at the various centres. The centres at Douglas and Lanark, which serve the outlying parts of the County, have been fully taken advantage of, and the facilities afforded there are greatly appreciated, both by the public and the medical practitioners in the areas. There is now little delay in having patients treated.

The following is a summary of the treatment conducted during the year :—

Health Institute, Larkhall.

(Dr. JAMES ADAM and Dr. R. A. GRAY.)

Number operated on for tonsils and adenoids	...	...	209
Number treated without operation	...	...	36
Number of cases of aural suppuration treated	...	...	4
Number of cases of nasal disease treated	...	...	1
Number of cases of asthma treated	...	...	1
			—
			251
			—
Number of attendances made by patients	...	...	660
			—

Carnegie Health Institute, Motherwell.

(Dr. R. A. GRAY.)

Number operated on for tonsils and adenoids	200
Number of attendances made by the patients	591
Time occupied by surgeon—hours	56
Time occupied by anaesthetist—hours	37

Lady Home Hospital, Douglas.

(Dr. R. A. GRAY.)

Number operated on for tonsils and adenoids	35
---	----

The Lockhart Hospital, Lanark.

(Dr. C. E. SCOTT.)

Number operated on for tonsils and adenoids	68
---	----

In addition to the treatment carried out at the foregoing centres, two cases of radical mastoid operation were conducted at the County Hospital, Stonchouse. As in the case of all the other treatment centres, the full services of the nose and throat clinics were afforded to evacuee children, of whom 17 underwent operation for tonsils and adenoids. These cases are included in the total of 556 mentioned above.

D. ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

Orthopaedic treatment was afforded to 59 pupils at the County Orthopaedic Hospital, Stonehouse, or at the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Glasgow. The orthopaedic clinic which has been established at the County Hospital, Motherwell, has proved of great service, and cases referred there for expert advice were examined and reported upon with a minimum of delay. During the year, the Committee granted special boots and orthopaedic appliances to necessitous cases, at a cost of £163 17s. 5d.

7. DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

The scheme of dental inspection and treatment embraces all pupils, irrespective of age or school attended, throughout the whole education area, and dental inspection is carried out, at least once yearly, by the Committee's dental officers. The scheme functioned smoothly and without interruption during the year, and included all evacuee children in attendance at school.

The response of the pupils to the scheme, although an improvement on the previous year, was not up to pre-war standards. This is probably due, in some measure, to a certain amount of carelessness and lack of supervision at home, owing to the present emergency, but, largely, to the fact that the upset in school and clinic attendance during the first year of war has not yet adjusted itself, although both schools and clinics were affording normal service during the period covered by this report. The pre-war habit of attendances at the dental clinics, which had been carefully fostered for many years amongst the pupils, undoubtedly has suffered a set-back, fortunately not a serious one, which may take a considerable time to rectify itself.

During the year, 22,112 "home" pupils received treatment at the school dental clinics, the number of attendances made being 23,806. In addition, 596 evacuee school children were dentally treated, involving 620 attendances at the clinics. Thus, the total number of school children treated during the year was 22,708, and the attendances made were 24,426.

The total number of pupils dentally inspected at school was 118,164 (including evacuees), and the number found to be in need of dental treatment was 70,413, or 59.5 per cent. of those examined.

The following is a summary of the work undertaken at the clinics by each of the dental officers:—

Dental Officer.	No. of Children treated.	Extrac-tions (temp. teeth).	Extrac-tions (perm. teeth).	Fillings (Amalgam or Cement).	Other treatment. (scaling, cleaning, etc.).
Mr. Beattie	... 3,481	4,969	745	1,342	264
Mr. Rankin	... 2,746	3,286	1,144	1,207	471
Mr. Watson	... 3,972	4,049	787	1,041	240
Mr. Gibson	... 3,455	4,832	792	1,544	202
Mr. Weatherston	3,062	3,457	1,291	603	97
Miss Watson	... 2,600	3,266	676	985	352
Miss Hinshelwood	... 3,392	5,379	1,203	1,160	375
.	22,708	29,238	6,638	7,882	2,001

In addition to the dental treatment shown above, Mr. Rankin treated 21 pre-school children in Hamilton Burgh, and Mr. Gibson, 2 pre-school children in Coatbridge Burgh, by arrangement with the Medical Officers of Health of these Burghs.

Table V. shows in detail the results of the scheme of dental inspection and treatment throughout the whole education area for the year, the treatment afforded to evacuee children being shown separately.

8. SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

In the report for 1939-40, it was indicated how difficult had been the maintaining of special school education owing to the Committee's special schools having been requisitioned either by the military or civil defence authorities. It is satisfactory to record, however, that, during the year covered by this report, matters have very greatly improved, and all of the special schools are now centralised in their respective areas. This centralisation was not effected without considerable difficulty, owing to the needs of the military authorities and the scarcity of alternative premises suitable for special school purposes. However, Woodburn Special School (Hamilton) was vacated by the military, and the pupils resumed attendance there in November, 1939; Knowetop Special School (Motherwell) resumed functioning in August, 1940; Dalton Special School (Cambuslang) centralised its pupils at the former Junior Instruction Centre, Cambuslang, in January, 1941; and Drumpark Special School (Coatbridge) centralised its pupils at the Junior Instruction Centre for Girls, Coatbridge, in May, 1941. The Committee's special schools at Dalton and Drumpark are still retained by the military authorities, but the alternative accommodation indicated above is satisfactory.

The centralising of the special school children now permits of the resumption of the majority of their usual facilities, e.g., the conveyance to and from school by special buses, provision of hot mid-day meals, bathing arrangements, more efficient medical supervision, etc., whilst, from the purely educational standpoint, the benefit of having the pupils in one school, instead of being widely scattered in special classes in ordinary schools, cannot be over-estimated.

The number of *physically* invalid children on the registers of all four special schools, as at 31st July, 1941, was 532. In addition,

there were 8 children receiving education at Eastpark Home for Infirm Children, Glasgow, and 2 at the Colony for Epileptic Children, Bridge of Weir.

The number of pupils attending classes for high myopes at the Committee's special schools was 39. Blind children, or children who are educationally blind, are educated at Edinburgh Royal Blind School or at St. Vincent's School for the Blind, Tollcross, Glasgow. The number of children at each of these Institutions is 10 and 2 respectively.

In regard to deaf, deaf-mute, or educationally deaf children, the following shows the numbers provided for during the year :—

At Woodburn School for the Deaf, Hamilton	...	...	29
Royal Deaf and Dumb Institution, Edinburgh	...	...	21
St. Vincent's School for the Deaf, Tollcross, Glasgow	...	...	19

The provision for the education of *mentally* invalid children during the year was as follows :—

At the Committee's Special Schools	...	...	...	351
Birkwood Certified Institution, Lesmahagow	...	...	...	5
St. Charles' Certified Institution, Carstairs	...	...	...	1
Larbert Certified Institution	...	...	...	1

During the course of the year, 61 physically invalid children on the roll of the Committee's special schools regained normal health and were re-admitted to ordinary schools. It is also satisfactory to note that, on leaving school, suitable employment was found for 28 physically and 34 mentally invalid pupils. During the year, 10 pupils in the mental section of the special schools were considered to be unable to profit from instruction, and were reported to the General Board of Control for Scotland as ineducable.

9. ARRANGEMENTS FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND PERSONAL HYGIENE.

A, B, C, and E :—

For an account of the arrangements in force in regard to these sections, see Annual Report for year 1938-39.

D. HOLIDAY CAMPS.

The Committee's Holiday Camp Scheme was again fully carried through in the month of July, 1941, and was attended by the usual success. Ample precautions had been taken to safeguard the children in the event of air raids, but, fortunately, the whole holiday period passed without any untoward incident.

The experiment of including physically invalid children attending Woodburn Special School in the holiday scheme during the previous year had proved so successful that the scheme was extended to embrace similar children from the Committee's three other special schools, and a fortnight's holiday was provided for certain selected children.

In the case of pupils drawn from ordinary schools, a week's holiday was provided. As before, the selection of the pupils who were to participate in the holiday was left to the head teachers of the schools concerned, subject to a report from the school medical officer that the pupils selected were suitable to attend the camp. During the actual camping period, each camp was visited at least once weekly by one of the school medical officers, but camp superintendents were authorised to obtain the services of a local medical practitioner in case of emergency.

It is very gratifying to record that there was again an excellent response to the Committee's appeal for voluntary helpers from their teaching staff and from the attendants at the special schools. Altogether, 500 pupils from ordinary schools and 48 pupils from the special schools participated in the scheme.

The districts selected for the holiday camps were the same as those of former years :—

Lanark (New Lanark P. School)—Invalid children from the Committee's four special schools; first fortnight, boys : second fortnight, girls.

Lanark (St. Mary's R.C. School)—R.C. Boys' Camp.

Douglas (Douglas P. School)—Girls' Camp.

Carnwath (Carnwath P. School)—R.C. Girls' Camp.

Leadhills (Leadhills P. School)—Boys' Camp.

Biggar (Biggar H.G. School)—Boys' Camp, first fortnight : Girls' Camp, second fortnight.

In addition to the foregoing, a holiday camp was run in connection with Coatbridge Secondary School at Lanark, the Committee granting the use of Lanark Grammar School for the purpose.

10. OTHER ACTIVITIES IN RELATION TO THE HEALTH OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Included in this category are such activities as the "milk in schools" scheme, the provision of mid-day meals, and the supplying of boots, clothing, tonic food, etc., to necessitous children. These matters were fully dealt with in the Reports for 1938-39 and 1939-40.

The "milk in schools" scheme continued throughout the year, with the exception of the summer holiday period. The following table, which shows the average number of children who partook of milk daily at school during each month, will illustrate the very marked increase in the numbers of children participating in the scheme :—

Month.			1940-41.	1939-40.
September	...	...	40,051	35,476
October	...	...	42,971	33,194
November	...	...	44,929	32,420
December	...	...	45,391	30,868
January	...	...	42,829	28,170
February	...	...	49,035	30,255
March	...	...	48,911	31,700
April	...	...	59,976	34,957
May	...	...	66,571	38,145
June	...	...	62,842	35,454

During the same period, the average number of children who received a free supply of milk daily at school on the recommendation of the School Medical Officers was 1,717.

Tonic food, in the form of cod-liver oil and malt extract, was granted to 76 necessitous pupils. This is additional to the tonic food supplied to all physically invalid children in attendance at the Committee's special schools.

Free boots or clothing, or both, were granted to 6,386 cases.

INTENSIVE COURSE IN AMBULANCE WORK AND HOME NURSING.

The Scottish Education Department's Circular No. 191, dated 10th March, 1941, recommending an intensive course in Ambulance Work and Home Nursing for pupils who had been presented for the Senior Leaving Certificate, was agreed to by the Committee, and the arrangements for the conducting of the classes were left to the Executive School Medical Officer in co-operation with the Director of Education. The scheme, which had to be carried out during the months of May and June, applied only to the secondary schools in the area and was entirely voluntary, no compulsion whatsoever being exercised on the pupils to enrol for the courses. Altogether, eight secondary schools agreed to adopt the scheme. As this is the first occasion on which systematic courses of ambulance work and home nursing have been conducted at the Committee's day schools, it might not be inappropriate to give a brief summary of the procedure followed and the results attained.

Firstly, in regard to the course in ambulance work. This was open to both male and female scholars and preceded the course in home nursing. The course was conducted under the auspices of St. Andrew's Ambulance Association and in conformity with their syllabus and regulations. Successful candidates would thus qualify for the Association's certificate of proficiency, or, in certain cases, for the Association's medallion. This certificate is of real value, as it is officially recognised in certain branches of employment where proficiency in ambulance work is demanded, *e.g.*, police, railways, shipping, mining, etc. Successful pupils of 16 years old, or over, are eligible for the senior certificate, whilst pupils under 16 years may obtain the junior certificate.

At each of the schools, the lectures were delivered by a medical practitioner, who was assisted by qualified demonstrators approved by the Association. Each pupil was provided with the Association's official ambulance handbook, and was thus able to follow closely the lectures and demonstrations given. These handbooks, which were the property of the Committee, were handed back by the pupils on the completion of the course.

On the classes being formed, 487 pupils enrolled for the course, of whom 308 were boys and 179 were girls. Of the total enrolled,

402 were 16 years or over, and 85 under 16 years. The number who presented themselves for examination was 382, of whom 374 gained the certificate of proficiency and 5 the Association's medallion. The discrepancy in the numbers of those who enrolled and those who presented themselves for examination is due to the considerable number of pupils who left school to take up occupational work without completing the course.

The examination of the candidates was conducted by medical practitioners nominated by St. Andrew's Ambulance Association. The accompanying tabular statement shows in detail the response of the pupils in the various schools where the scheme was adopted :—

INTENSIVE COURSE IN AMBULANCE WORK.

SCHOOL.	No. of enrolled Pupils.		Pupils of 16 years old (or over).		Pupils under 16 years old.		Pupils presented for examination.		Pupils who gained Proficiency Certificates.		Pupils who gained Medallion.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Airdrie Academy ...	30	17	27	12	3	5	25	15	25	15	—	—
Bellshill Academy ...	37	21	21	13	16	8	29	18	28	18	1	—
Biggar High ...	6	13	5	8	1	5	6	12	5	10	—	—
Coatbridge Secondary	41	10	41	10	—	—	35	8	35	8	—	—
Dalziel High ...	55	40	48	40	7	—	22	26	22	25	—	1
Hamilton Academy	58	23	53	22	5	1	37	22	36	22	1	—
Larkhall Academy ...	34	27	18	9	16	18	29	26	29	26	—	—
Our Lady's High, Motherwell	47	28	47	28	—	—	46	26	44	26	2	—
Totals ...												
		308	179	260	142	48	37	229	153	224	150	4
		...	487	402	85	382	374					5

Secondly, in regard to the course in home nursing. This was conducted under the auspices of the Scottish Branch of the British Red Cross Society and in conformity with their syllabus and regulations. The course followed immediately on the completion of the lectures in ambulance work, and a total of 210 girls was enrolled, of whom 156 were 16 years old or over, and 54 under 16 years. Each pupil was given the Society's nursing handbook. The handbooks were given back at the close of the lectures, as they were the property of the Committee.

At each of the schools, the lectures were given by a fully-qualified, state-registered nurse, except in one case where the

lecturer was a lady medical practitioner. The number of pupils who presented themselves for examination was 184, all of whom were successful in obtaining the Society's voucher of proficiency. The examination of the candidates was conducted by the lady medical officers of the school medical service, assisted by members of the school nursing staff.

The following tabular statement shows the numbers at each of the centres :—

INTENSIVE COURSE IN HOME NURSING.

SCHOOL.	No. of en- rolled pupils.	Girls of 16 years or over.	Girls under age of 16 years.	No. pre- sented for exam- ination.	No. of pupils success- ful.
Elmwood Secondary,					
Bothwell ...	52	51	1	47	47
Coatbridge Secondary ...	20	15	5	16	16
Bellshill Academy ...	15	11	4	14	14
Hamilton Academy ...	22	22	—	18	18
Dalziel High ...	32	32	—	28	28
Our Lady's High, Motherwell	23	14	9	20	20
Airdrie Academy ...	22	4	18	20	20
Larkhall Academy ...	24	7	17	21	21
Totals ...	210	156	54	184	184

A most encouraging feature of both courses was the enthusiasm displayed by the pupils and the intelligent manner in which they followed the lectures. The eagerness of the pupils to excel at the practical work was particularly evident, and was commented on both by the lecturers and examiners. The fact that the lectures were delivered by medical practitioners and fully-trained nurses, and that the examinations were conducted by medical practitioners, was a great incentive to the pupils, and raised the courses far above the level of the simple first-aid talks given in many schools. The recognised certificates of proficiency obtainable by successful pupils were also a reward to strive for.

But certain criticisms of the scheme must, in all fairness, be recorded. The chief of these is that the time allocated for the

courses was too short and should be spread over a longer period. This is the considered opinion of lecturers, examiners and teachers. The material assigned by St. Andrew's Ambulance Association for instruction in practical work, *e.g.*, splints, triangular bandages, etc., might, with advantage, be considerably supplemented. In regard to the home nursing course, the syllabus prepared by the Scottish Branch of the British Red Cross Society is too elementary in its scope, whilst the text-book recommended (*Junior Nursing Manual*) is much too junior a handbook for girls of 16 years old or over, who are eligible for the Senior Leaving Certificate. It would be more suitable for girls of, say, 12 or 13 years old.

Valuable assistance in the formation of the classes in ambulance work was given by the General Secretary of St. Andrew's Ambulance Association, and all requests made to him for additional material were immediately granted. The local commandants of the Red Cross Society were also very helpful. The success of the scheme also owes much to the sympathy and enthusiasm of the teaching staffs of the schools.

In a survey of the work of the school medical service throughout the second year of war, it will be observed that all the essential branches of the work have been adequately maintained, notwithstanding the additional calls made upon the services of the staff. Indeed, in certain departments, the scheme has been extended to meet additional demands. Although there was some interference with the normal functioning of the service, principally on account of the anti-diphtheria campaign, it can be said that, on the whole, the scheme of medical inspection, supervision, and treatment worked smoothly and efficiently throughout the whole period, and the results, as shown in the statistical tables, must, in the circumstances, be pronounced satisfactory. The considerable measure of success attained is due to the whole-hearted co-operation of members of the service and of the teaching staffs of the various schools.

TABLE I. (1940-41).

Total number of children examined at
A. SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS :—

Ordinary Schools	Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	7,552
	Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	8,842
	Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	8,894
	Fourth Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	—
Secondary Schools	Age Group		...	...	...	...	420
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	25,708
Government and Voluntary Evacuees		...	...	...	...	...	773
		Grand Total	...	...	...	...	26,481

B. OTHER EXAMINATIONS :—

Special (Non-routine) Cases	...	...	...	...	...	4,675
Re-inspections by Medical Officers	...	...	...	...	...	10,020
Total	...	...	...	...	...	14,695

Number of individual children inspected at systematic (routine) examinations who were notified to parents as requiring treatment (exclusive of uncleanliness and dental caries) :—

Ordinary Schools	Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	1,410
	Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	1,842
	Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	1,649
	Fourth Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	—
Secondary Schools	Age Group		...	...	...	...	30
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	4,931
Government and Voluntary Evacuees		...	...	...	...	...	104
		Grand Total	...	...	...	...	5,035

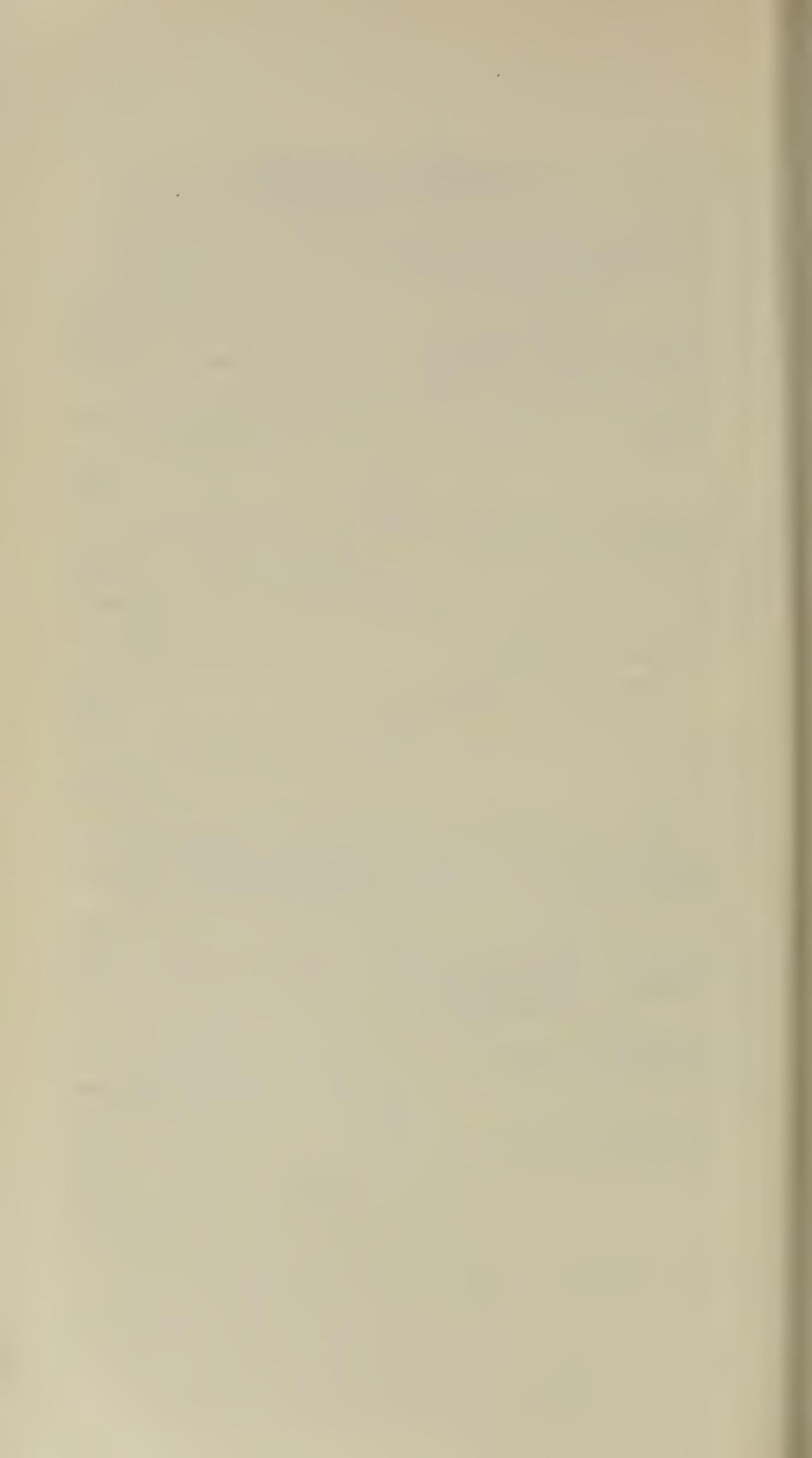


TABLE II.

SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS (1940-41).

* Infant children not included.

ERNMENT EVACUATION SCHEME—CHILDREN EXAMINED IN ROUTINE AGE GROUPS.

TABLE III. (1940-41)

SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

CLASSIFICATION.	ENTRANTS.		SECOND AGE GROUP.		THIRD AGE GROUP.		FOURTH AGE GROUP.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Children.	Per-cent.	No. of Children.	Per-cent.	No. of Children.	Per-cent.	No. of Children.	Per-cent.	No. of Children.	Per-cent.
	3,743	49·56	3,862	43·67	4,382	49·26	253	60·24	12,240	47·62
I. Children free from defects,										
II. Children (otherwise free from defects) who suffer from :—										
(a) Defective Vision not worse than 6/12 in the better eye, with or without glasses ;	35	.46	1,238	14·01	1,275	14·34	74	17·62	2,622	10·2
or (b) Conditions of mouth or teeth requiring treatment, ...	78	1·03	40	.45	26	.28	1	.24	145	.57
(c) Both (a) and (b), ...	—	—	6	.06	5	.06	—	—	11	.04
Total,	113	1·49	1,284	14·53	1,306	14·67	75	17·85	2,778	10·80
III. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in II.) from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks, ...	2,495	33·04	2,495	28·22	2,072	23·3	63	15·00	7,125	27·72
IV. Children suffering from defects where										
(a) Complete cure may ultimately be expected,	1,112	14·72	1,024	11·58	906	10·18	17	4·04	3,059	11·89
(b) Improvement only may be expected, ...	89	1·18	177	2·00	228	2·56	12	2·85	506	1·97
Total,	1,201	15·9	1,201	13·58	1,134	12·75	29	6·9	3,565	13·86
Total No. of children Examined,	7,552	100%	8,842	100%	8,894	100%	420	100%	25,708	100%

TABLE IV. (1940-41).

**RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE
IN THE AREA.**

Disability.	At Ordinary Schools.	At Special Schools or Classes.	Total.
1. Blind,	—	12	12
2. Partially sighted— (a) Refractive errors in which the curriculum of an ordinary school would adversely affect the eye condition,	4	39	43
(b) Other conditions of the eye, e.g., cataract, ulceration, etc., which render the child unable to read ordinary school books or to see well enough to be taught in an ordinary school,	4	21	25
3. Deaf— Grade II A,	158	—	158
Grade II B,	6	3	9
Grade III,	4	69	73
4. Defective Speech— (a) Defects of articulation requiring special educational measures,	—	10	10
(b) Stammering requiring special educational measures,	55	—	55
5. Mentally Defective (Children between 5 and 16 years)— (a) Educable (I.Q. approximately 50-70),	70	358	428
(b) Ineducable (I.Q. generally less than 50),	3	—	3
6. Epilepsy— (a) Mild and occasional,	14	21	35
(b) Severe (suitable for care in a residential school),	2	2	4
7. Physically Defective (Children between 5 and 16 years)— (a) Non-pulmonary tuberculosis (excluding cervical glands),	19	22	41
(b) General orthopaedic conditions,	116	84	200
(c) Organic heart disease,	201	46	247
(d) Other causes of ill-health,	133	286	419
8. Multiple Defects— (a)	—	*143	143
(b)	—	†116	116

* Mental Defect plus one or more physical defects.

† More than one physical defect.

TABLE V.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT (1940-41).

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT AREA.	NUMBERS EXAMINED.														NUMBERS NOTIFIED.		TOTAL	Percentage Requiring Treatment	Number of Pupils Treated.	Number of Attend- ances made for Treatment.	EXTRACCTIONS.		FILLINGS.		OTHER TREATMENT.	Number of General Anaes- thetic Cascs.	SESSIONS.		CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS.															
	5 yrs.		6 yrs.		7 yrs.		8 yrs.		9 yrs.		10 yrs.		11 yrs.		12 yrs.		13 yrs.		14 yrs.		15 yrs.		16 yrs.		17 yrs.		18 yrs.		Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Temp.	Perm.	Temp.	Perm.	Temp.	Perm.	Temp.	Perm.	Treat- ment.	Inspec- tion.	Free Treat- ment.	Fee Paying.
	Area No. 1	131	160	159	182	181	180	187	175	133	41	7	25	6	—	1,567	418	432	850	54·2	517	541	743	135	—	174	—	—	—	—	9	—	52	18	348	169								
.. .. 2	150	191	218	236	244	252	205	220	198	41	5	2	—	—	1,902	531	515	1,046	53·3	789	845	1,086	169	—	331	—	—	—	1	73	—	95	17	547	242									
.. .. 3	424	559	565	576	611	625	612	634	595	257	66	30	7	—	5,561	1,352	1,330	2,682	48·2	1,501	1,576	2,120	289	1	565	—	14	—	124	—	147	47	967	534										
.. .. 4	989	1,040	1,148	1,198	1,123	1,180	1,053	952	829	199	57	29	19	9	9,825	2,290	2,455	4,745	48·2	1,387	1,454	1,848	514	—	465	—	139	—	118	—	169	76	892	495										
.. .. 5	535	646	699	698	648	621	607	580	493	67	2	—	—	—	5,596	1,978	2,090	4,068	73·0	1,139	1,158	1,391	444	—	216	—	7	—	43	—	142	37	784	355										
.. .. 6	1,049	1,286	1,257	1,293	1,330	1,374	1,376	1,266	1,239	319	88	44	23	9	11,953	4,413	4,727	9,140	76·5	2,850	3,403	4,410	1,008	—	759	130	119	—	362	4	345	84	1,090	1,160										
.. .. 7	706	691	689	801	771	773	703	598	498	68	—	—	—	—	6,298	2,330	2,228	4,558	72·4	1,764	1,898	2,801	467	9	456	30	119	—	80	—	201	54	1,018	746										
.. .. 8	893	797	826	823	937	948	889	765	632	124	21	2	—	—	7,657	3,012	2,800	5,812	76·0	1,618	1,690	1,873	659	1	278	—	3	—	50	—	214	47	901	717										
.. .. 9	1,532	1,531	1,646	1,688	1,712	1,782	1,594	1,413	1,282	245	43	4	2	—	14,474	3,925	3,953	7,878	54·4	3,585	3,665	3,860	725	25	789	73	287	—	226	1	375	116	1,920	1,665										
.. .. 10	649	741	749	747	814	808	752	678	440	166	38	32	10	1	6,625	1,441	1,541	2,982	45·0	1,129	1,156	1,232	192	5	199	4	31	—	47	1	124	46	626	503										
.. .. 11	607	738	709	656	666	712	736	894	906	277	80	50	25	—	7,056	2,591	2,531	5,122	72·6	1,829	1,924	2,427	461	25	488	51	230	8	125	1	210	51	1,116	713										
.. .. 12	1,410	1,727	1,697	1,768	1,807	1,820	1,676	1,739	1,514	527	255	136	47	13	16,136	3,586	3,395	6,981	43·3	1,787	1,889	2,104	741	—	679	—	98	—	393	—	248	113	1,207	580										
.. .. 13	1,641	1,398	1,647	1,563	1,666	1,625	1,682	1,831	1,709	602	205	132	61	12	15,774	4,401	4,233	8,634	54·0	2,262	2,621	2,796	605	13	739	—	113	—	321	—	346	109	1,149	1,113										
.. .. 14	620	713	728	726	781	889	873	894	1,018	210	102	75	25	6	7,680	2,860	3,055	5,915	77·0	551	606	547	229	6	175	—	—	—	21	—	78	47	259	292										
Total	11,336	12,218	12,737	12,955	13,291	13,589	12,945	12,639	11,486	3,143	989	561	225	50	118,164	35,128	35,285	70,413	59·5	22,708	24,426	29,238	6,638	85	6,313	288	1,169	9	1,392	7	2,746	862	13,424	9,284										

NOTE.—The above figures include the treatment of 596 Government Evacuees, thus:—

596	620	853	204	2	156	3	28	—	44
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TABLE VI. (1940-41).

VISUAL TREATMENT.

Showing number of children who received full ophthalmic examination, number re-examined, and the number for whom spectacles were prescribed or who were otherwise treated.

TREATMENT CENTRE.	Number of Children Examined.	Number of Children Re-examined.	Total Attendances.	Number for whom Spectacles were prescribed.	Number Treated otherwise or Advised.	Cases uncompleted and Cases not requiring Treatment.
Dr. JOHN A. MORTIMER.						
Blantyre	84	302	386	72	12	—
Cadder	68	119	187	65	3	—
(Bishopbriggs and Chryston)						
Carlisle	64	117	181	59	5	—
East Kilbride	15	16	31	12	3	—
Lanark	133	134	267	116	17	—
Larkhall	78	225	303	69	9	—
Shotts	75	197	272	66	9	—
Strathaven	11	63	74	8	3	—
Uddingston	69	224	293	62	7	—
Wishaw	132	248	380	117	15	—
Knowetop Special School ...	40	44	84	33	7	—
Dr. H. SOMERVILLE MARTYN.						
Abington	13	19	32	9	3	1
Airdrie	254	560	814	208	41	5
Baillieston	49	136	185	36	9	4
Bellshill	154	411	565	136	12	6
Biggar	20	52	72	17	3	—
Cambuslang	86	309	395	75	11	—
Carnwath	35	69	104	22	11	2
Lesmahagow	27	65	92	22	5	—
Rutherglen	92	228	320	78	8	6
Dr. JAMES HILL.						
Coatbridge	293	435	728	267	25	1
Hamilton	294	557	851	267	27	—
Motherwell	283	511	794	244	38	1
Total	2,369	5,041	7,410	2,060	283	26

MINOR AILMENTS.

TABLE VII. (1940-41)

SHOWING (a) NUMBER OF CHILDREN TREATED AT EACH CLINIC; (b) TOTAL ATTENDANCES MADE; (c) NATURE OF AILMENT FROM WHICH THE CHILDREN SUFFERED.

	AIRDRIE CLINIC.			BAILLIESTON CLINIC.			BELLSHILL CLINIC.			BLANTYRE CLINIC.			CAMBUSLANG CLINIC.			COATBRIDGE CLINIC.			HAMILTON CLINIC.			LARKHALL CLINIC.			MOTHERWELL CLINIC.			RUTHERGLEN CLINIC.			SHOTTS CLINIC.			WISHAW CLINIC.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total Attendance.	Boys.	Girls.	Total Attendance.	Boys.	Girls.	Total Attendance.	Boys.	Girls.	Total Attendance.	Boys.	Girls.	Total Attendance.	Boys.	Girls.	Total Attendance.	Boys.	Girls.	Total Attendance.	Boys.	Girls.	Total Attendance.	Boys.	Girls.	Total Attendance.	Boys.	Girls.	Total Attendance.	Boys.	Girls.	Total Attendance.				
DISEASES OF THE EYE—																																					
Blepharitis, ...	83	80	1,618	17	23	380	43	58	1,009	45	45	855	41	64	771	92	98	2,430	66	55	1,279	29	29	457	26	11	496	41	46	936	8	3	234	27	22	694	
Conjunctivitis, ...	35	40	234	6	8	53	21	32	526	16	12	140	42	41	493	55	30	404	28	25	291	15	12	145	14	9	145	27	28	583	4	2	20	9	7	93	
Cornal Ulcer, ...	1	1	31	2	—	6	1	1	5	4	—	45	2	4	69	6	1	169	3	2	14	2	3	11	—	1	1	6	—	—	—	1	—	2	45		
Corneal Opacities, ...	10	8	145	—	—	—	1	2	33	2	4	90	11	7	389	14	5	173	4	1	37	2	1	79	1	2	88	1	3	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ophthalmia and Phlyctenular Conj.,	—	1	13	—	—	—	1	1	27	1	—	39	—	—	—	1	—	4	2	—	14	1	1	23	2	2	31	1	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Keratitis-Interstitial, ...	—	2	14	—	—	—	1	1	27	1	—	39	1	2	107	—	1	16	—	1	47	—	—	—	1	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Hordeolum (Stye), ...	12	25	63	3	10	37	6	7	33	10	15	83	7	28	91	27	46	180	15	15	86	7	11	37	4	7	35	20	18	151	2	—	9	7	4	70	
Styliidium, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Other Diseases, ...	—	2	1	3	5	1	33	1	2	22	7	1	25	8	7	93	1	8	21	3	—	6	1	—	1	1	2	12	7	1	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL, ...	143	158	2,121	33	42	509	74	103	1,655	85	77	1,277	112	153	2,013	196	189	3,397	121	99	1,774	57	57	753	49	34	819	98	99	1,858	14	5	263	44	35	904	
DISEASES OF THE SKIN—																																					
Impetigo Contagiosa, ...	245	140	1,092	47	48	440	144	133	1,603	153	96	1,176	94	62	712	208	201	1,737	305	178	2,294	125	93	1,004	160	87	985	132	64	1,228	30	31	321	121	64	681	
Eczema, ...	2	6	41	7	6	97	5	7	63	28	29	450	12	11	384	4	9	110	18	13	367	8	6	120	29	20	320	14	15	321	2	3	26	23	20	391	
Alopecia Areata, ...	3	1	73	1	4	37	1	3	53	5	2	64	1	3	52	1	—	6	4	3	152	2	2	22	1	1	7	4	1	35	—	—	3	1	32		
Scabies, ...	130	146	1,309	39	48	588	141	166	1,417	84	69	588	49	56	276	200	191	2,149	158	154	2,028	101	93	932	99	127	1,330	69	59	474	66	88	934	78	116	1,274	
Pediculosis Capitis, with Impet.	1	15	39	—	3	6	2	11	29	—	5	15	1	4	14	2	20	57	3	9	63	—	1	4	—	—	—	10	16	1	—	—					
Contag., ...	—	2	6	—	—	—	3	4	—	1	1	—	1	7	8	—	10	10	4	2	10	—	—	—	1	3	6	1	5	12	—	—	1	5	8		
Pediculosis Capitis, ...	—	2	2	15	6	19	239	6	5	79	15	19	170	6	12	124	3	—	10	7	4	62	7	4	42	5	1	38	—	—	5	9	112				
Dermatitis Seborrhœica, ...	2	2	15	6	19	239	6	5	79	15	19	170	382	199	1,833	397	260	2,327	499	268	3,327	255	209	1,718	145	58	1,148	446	183	2,862	18	13	171	158	130	1,782	
Wounds and Septic Sores, ...	342	250	2,338	102	67	576	183	180	1,773	308	161	1,705	1	2	31	9	10	223	3	4	31	1	3	17	1	3	51	1	1	14	1	6	16				
Psoriasis, ...	5	3	50	1	1	3	1	2	17	2	2	17	97	91	1,224	66	70	679	117	88	1,116	60	91	1,056	42	26	281	101	86	1,127	1	2	44	52	54	522	
Other Skin Diseases, ...	92	57	1,092	21	15	159	69	46	637	75	87	800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
TOTAL, ...	822	622	6,055	224	210	2,145	552	556	5,675	670	471	4,986	644	447	4,658	890	771	7,308	1,118	732	9,450	559	502	4,915	483	326	4,166	768	425	6,091	119	137	1,504	442	405	4,819	
DISEASES OF THE EAR—																																					
Chronic Suppurative Inflammation,	64	72	1,102	13	9	370	46	24	957	23	17	435	20	23	470	96	78	1,840	58	33	1,110	20	25	320	39	22	538	30	22	902	14	2	370	27	23	650	
Ceruminous Collection, ...	10	12	36	—	2	9	1	1	13	6	1	18	8	3	23	26	30	56	0	2	3	5	3	23	2	1	73	—	—	—	2	3	17				
Chronic Catarrh, ...	12	10	56	—	2	13	—	3	3	41	5	6	46	5	6	46	6	10	100	6	4	21	1	7	19	—	1	5	—	—	5	4	18				
Other Diseases, ...	—	—	—	1	1	9	1	1	7	6	3	16	8	8	44	1	8	21	5	1	60	5	7	12	6	2	24	7	11	57	—	—	—				
TOTAL, ...	86	94	1,194	14	14	401	48	26	977	38	24	500	41	40	583	129	126	2,017	69	40	1,194	31	42	374	47	26	580	45	39	1,034	14	2	370	34	30	685	
DISEASES OF THE NOSE—																																					
Nasal Catarrh, ...	13	14	198	5	2	84	7	5	128	10	6	326	33	28	847	31	9	574	30	29	747	12	14	219	9	3	78	10	15	157	1	1	47	3	3	57	
Nasal Obstruction, ...	2	—	11	7	2	150	2	1	28	2	1	82	1	—	1	21	13	567	8	14	210	4	—	12	2	1	10	1	—	24	—	3	3	13			
TOTAL, ...	15	14	209	12	4	234	9	6	156	12	7	408	42	34	1,033	32	9	575	51	42	1,314	20	28	429	13	3	90	12	16	167	2	1	71	3	6	70	
Ringworm of Head, ...	1	—	6	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	7	4	1	18	—	—	—	2	1	40	1	—	13	—	1	1	—	1	—	11				
Ringworm of Body, ...	5	3	21	1	—	2	7	3	37	—	1	6	3	1	18	5	4	41	3	—	45	2	1	41	2	—	14	—	2	6	—	—	—	—			
TOTAL, ...	6	3	27	2	—	3	8	3	38	1	1	6	5	2	25	9	5	59	3	—	45	4	2	81	3	—	27	—	3	7	—	—	—	1	—	11	

TABLE VIIa. (Supplementary), 1940-1941.

MINOR AILMENTS (Treatment at Emergency Clinics).

CLINIC.	EYE DISEASES.			SKIN DISEASES.			EAR DISEASES.			DISEASES OF NOSE.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Attend- ances.	Boys.	Girls.	Attend- ances.	Boys.	Girls.	Attend- ances.	Boys.	Girls.	Attend- ances.
Blackwood	14	14	125	186	134	1,959	16	6	179	2	3	81
Coalburn	2	4	39	42	39	406	1	4	31	3	2	22
Lesmahagow	9	4	63	76	52	445	6	7	62	3	1	6
Carluke	28	28	813	241	162	2,953	14	13	313	1	1	7
Carnwath	10	3	262	77	60	880	5	2	108	1	—	28
Lanark	17	13	412	106	73	1,279	9	3	114	—	—	—
Forth	9	19	354	61	44	712	7	2	73	—	1	12
Stonehouse	8	13	89	129	177	1,596	3	7	236	—	—	—
Strathaven	20	18	335	177	130	1,696	7	6	206	—	—	—
East Kilbride	7	13	118	147	128	1,042	1	4	47	2	2	7
Benhar	22	41	507	358	268	2,963	5	11	244	3	4	63
Auchinloch	13	9	200	187	184	2,236	6	14	401	—	3	55
Caldercruix	7	20	408	77	69	706	6	4	191	—	1	15
Greengairs	16	18	354	111	64	713	7	3	226	3	2	123
Mobile Clinic	24	28	514	170	92	1,128	12	8	199	4	1	34
TOTALS	206	245	4,593	2,145	1,676	20,714	105	94	2,630	22	21	453

Total number of children treated 4,514
 Total number of attendances made 28,390

